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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

ARMY
MEDICAL

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

5 April - 11 April

1948

Number 67

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SECTION I

GENERAL

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period 28 March - 3 April:

- March 29, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu No. 51) From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
- Subject: Procedure for deciding minimum standard of living.
- March 30, 1948
(I-Hatsu No. 105) From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
- Subject: Form of making death-certificate (Examination certificate of dead-body).
- March 30, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 150) From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
- Subject: National grant for health guidance of prospective mothers for 1947.
- March 30, 1948
(Ho-Hatsu No. 420) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
- Subject: On Report on governmental Health Insurance enterprise.
- March 31, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 151) From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Saga Pref.
- Subject: On investigation report of feeble-minded children.
- March 31, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 153) From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors
- Subject: Allocation of national grant to expenses for temporary detention places and child guidance clinics.
- March 31, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 155) From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors
- Subject: National grant for facilities of staff training for 1947.
- March 31, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu No. 52) From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors
- Subject: On appointment of Minsei-iin.
- March 31, 1948
(Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-gyo No. 319) From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board To: Governors, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo
- Subject: Allocation of expenses necessary for 2nd and 3rd German National repatriation.
- April 1, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 158) From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board To: Governor, Tokyo-to
- Subject: Approval of establishment of Juridical Foundation, Sei Juji Gakuen, (Holy Cross School).

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April 1, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 159)

From: Vice-Director,
Repatriation Relief
Board

To: Governor, Tokyo-to

Subject: Reference to use of dormitory building of Kyojo-kai.

April 1, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 162)

From: Vice-Director,
Repatriation Relief
Board

To: Governors, All
Prefectures

Subject: Allocation of 2nd two-quarters of National grants for
Juvenile protection for 1947.

April 1, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 164)

From: Vice-Director,
Repatriation Relief
Board

To: Governors, All
Prefectures

Subject: Appointment of Welfare Officers.

April 1, 1948
(Repatriation Relief
Board Hatsu-shi No. 323)

From: Director,
Relief Bureau

To: Governors, Hokkaido,
6 Northern District
Prefectures

Subject: Concerning receiving measures of repatriates from Sagalen who
have no relations at home.

April 2, 1948
(I-Hatsu No. 117)

From: Director,
Medical Bureau

To: Governors,
All Prefectures

Subject: Concerning forwarding of application papers for pharmacists.

April 2, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu No. 377)

From: Director,
Prevention Bureau

To: Governors,
All Prefectures

Subject: Concerning preparation designated by Minister of Welfare in
Art. 27 Regulation on Assay of Biological Products.

April 2, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 163)

From: Director,
Children's Bureau

To: Governor,
Nara Prefecture

Subject: Concerning National grant for execution of Child Welfare Law.

April 2, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu No. 164)

From: Director,
Children's Bureau

To: Governors,
All Prefectures

Subject: Announcement of promulgation of Ordinance and Regulation on
Child Welfare Law.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare - Cabinet Order and Ministry of Welfare Regulations.

Inclosed with this Bulletin is the approved translation of the Cabinet Order
for enforcement of the Child Welfare Law (Seirei No. 74, dated 31 March 1948) and
the approved translation of the Ministry of Welfare Regulations concerning the law,
(Kosei Sho Rei No. 11, dated 31 March 1948). Note: Information concerning the
national budget, which may limit certain features of the law, will be made available
as soon as received.

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Determination of Need in a Family with Income and Method of Determining Daily Life Security Law Grant.

The following statement has been prepared in order to clarify the present method of determining the "Limit of need" by Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin), with particular reference to Social Affairs Bureau Instruction #7 (Hatsu-sha #7), issued 23 January 1948 and Hatsu-sha #59, issued 29 March 1948. This statement has been reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Welfare and may be considered to represent the official interpretation.

Hatsu-sha #7 was issued in an effort to get a true picture of the family's income and expenses on official record, since the Ministry of Welfare had reason to believe that both families and Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) were concealing resources; and to offer a guide as to determination of the "Limit of need" in all families, but particularly those in which there was income.

Hatsu-sha #59 was issued when it became apparent that further control was necessary. It is expected that these orders will be revoked when the standard allowances are increased to more nearly meet existing conditions and the standard allowance may again be considered to be the "limit necessary for a minimum living". It is not known at present when such increase of the standard allowance will be made.

Hatsu-sha #7 states that while it may be generally accepted that the standard allowance is sufficient to provide a minimum living, it cannot be said to fit the needs of all families, because of differences in age, health condition, nature of employment, instability of rationed items, or other factors. It is suggested that while the "limit of need" may deviate from the standard allowance, such deviation shall not be a marked degree, and that in such instances, where the limit of need is higher than the standard allowances, income shall be deducted from the limit of need, the resultant figure to be the allowance for the family.

Hatsu-sha #7 also attempts to designate certain types of resources which shall not be considered as deductible income. These are designated as follows:

1. LARA goods and other charitable contributions.
2. Temporary remuneration or money or goods received from friends or neighbors.
3. Small sums and unstable income during a period of apprenticeship.
4. Small sums and unstable income from home jobs undertaken in leisure time.

The order also points out that decisions regarding the "limit necessary for a minimum living" concerning individual families shall be made by the Welfare Committee meeting.

Hatsu-sha #59 again points out that the limit necessary for a minimum living will normally not deviate markedly from the standard allowance. The order provides no limitation more definite than that statement, but does provide certain administrative procedures which will tend to provide such limitations. The provisions are as follows:

1. If the Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) and the Welfare Committee determine that a family's limit necessary for a minimum living exceeds the standard allowance by an amount up to 50% of the standard allowance, approval of such action must be secured from the head of city, town or village.
2. If the limit necessary for a minimum living is determined to be from 50% to 100% higher than the standard, further approval must be obtained from the prefecture governor.

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3. If the limit exceeds the standard allowance by over 100%, approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

Information regarding each case must be submitted on a prescribed form. It will be noted that nothing in these orders alters the prescribed method of securing approval for increasing the amount to be paid more than the standard allowances (by prefecture governor and Ministry of Welfare). Note: Items such as "Aid for Nutrition" or "School Lunch Aid", when added to the amount to be paid, do not require such approval as above noted.

Those items can be considered to be a part of the standard allowance, and may be provided in addition to the standard allowances. Such items, however, should be properly noted on the official family record.

Hatsu-sha #59 does provide that submission of a request for increase in the amount to be paid more than the standard allowance and increase in limit necessary for a minimum living for a particular family may be submitted on the same form.

Appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin)

The Ministry of Welfare has issued the following notification to prefecture governors concerning appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin):

Ministry of Welfare Instruction #52 (WM/SHA-OTSU-HATSU No 52) 30 March 1948

"In view of the fact that Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) function in charge of designated areas or of special matters and serve the entire community and not a group thereof, and are not allowed to represent special interests of a group, it would not be appropriate to commission as Welfare Commissioners, persons who are not Japanese citizens. You are requested to act accordingly in dealing with this matter, with such an understanding as stated above".

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Additional LARA shipments, numbers 59 and 60, of relief supplies for distribution, through official Japanese Governmental welfare channels, under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

1. 59th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. General Meiys on 26 March and contained 3.53 tons (food, 2.4 tons - clothing, 1.13 tons).

2. 60th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Grete Maersk on 30 March and contained 1.28 tons (food).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

All Japanese Red Cross Chapters have completed the survey questionnaire on community needs. The completed reports are being studied by the Volunteer Service Section and other officials at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross and the compilation of the surveys is being made. Volunteer projects will be planned in relation to needs determined by the survey.

The dates for the Volunteer Leadership Training Conference have been set for April 4 and 5 May. At this time there will also be a training conference on disaster relief. The meetings will be held at the National Headquarters office in Tokyo and will be attended by all chapter directors as well as paid staff members from each chapter who are responsible for Volunteer Service and Disaster Service. Each chapter director has been requested to appoint a woman chairman of Volunteer Services for each prefecture and it is hoped that such a chairman will be present from each chapter at the Training Conference.

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The first day, the training conference will cover the general plan for the administration and extension of all Red Cross Services at every level- chapter, branch and sub-branch. This will be presented to the total group. The second day the Volunteer Service Section and the Disaster Section will hold separate conferences in which details of these services will be discussed. A handbook on the administration and organization of Volunteer Services is being prepared to be used at the training conference.

Japanese Publications Concerning Welfare

Numerous suggestions and requests have been made concerning publications in Japanese on welfare subjects. One of the difficulties has been that persons are not aware of some of the literature already written in Japanese. The Social Work Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association issued in April 1947 a short bibliography of publications concerning history of social work in Japan. This pamphlet lists 22 books and indicates briefly the contents of each. Some of the books listed are:

Outline of Relief System by T. Inoue, 1909.

History of Japanese Christian Social Work by T. Nanae, 1931

Social Work and Buddhism by Z. Tsuji, 1936

Development of Japanese Social Work by M. Yamaguchi, 1938

Social Activities by Early Japanese Christians and Western Medicine by A. Ebizawa, 1944

The Social Work Research Institute is preparing other bibliographies of social work literature. None of this material has been translated into English.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, inspected the National Veterinary Laboratory in Aomori Prefecture. Recommendations were made to raise the laboratory to a standard basis comparable with United States Laboratories and to set up a program for the submission of samples of each lot of biologicals produced for assay prior to their release for the purpose intended.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 3 - 9 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Black-leg	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	2

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The fourth Public Health Nurses' refresher course opened 5 April at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo. There are 63 students present representing 45 prefectures. This is the largest attendance since the beginning of the courses. The students have all received mimeographed copies of the lectures in order that they may study and prepare for classes. Physical examinations including chest X-rays and serological tests have been done on all students.

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SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The February report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	80,019
Arrests - Registered persons	13
Unregistered persons	58
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of narcotics	25
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥3,000 fine to six months penal servitude plus ¥1,000 fine, sentence suspended for two years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥1,000 fine to two years penal servitude. In addition to the above figures, charges against 17 defendants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 48 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations. Five hospitals and 20 clinics lost narcotics through theft and burglary. One hospital and five clinics lost narcotics through fire.

An inspection trip to central and southern Honshu by the Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all enforcement agencies in Japan, concerned with narcotic control, revealed there is no substantial evidence that narcotics are being smuggled into Japan. Several suspects of general smuggling activities are under surveillance in an effort to detect reported narcotic smuggling.

The arrest of a Japanese female by a narcotic agent for illegal possession of narcotics resulted in the arrest of 20 defendants in another prefecture. The investigation, which is continuing, indicates the foreign national husband of the arrested female was probably the leader of the group of illicit traffickers.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

A conference of the Military Government Regional Sanitary Engineers was held in Yokohama on 8-9 April. Lectures and demonstrations on sanitation problems and control procedures were given. Organization and training of Sanitary Teams and the setting-up of the Sanitation Division of the Health Centers were accentuated.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Attention is invited to Insurance Bureau Instruction (Ho-Hatsu) No. 284 of 1 March concerning "National subsidy for the establishment of clinic facilities for National Health Insurance in the year of 1948", listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 64 for the period of 15 to 21 March. The replies of prefectural Insurance Section to this notice should have been important elements

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in the determination of budget appropriations for the fiscal year of 1948. Since the publication of the notice was so late and the deadline date (30 April) set for replies is a month after the beginning of the fiscal year, the replies were little help in original budget decisions. However, the notice also provides that requests for funds will be given consideration at any time, and it is hoped that data supporting subsequent requests will provide needed information as to the actual requirements and condition of local medical facilities (clinics, general hospitals, and maternity hospitals).

The following standards are prescribed in this notice as basic qualifications for subsidization of medical facilities: (1) There is a definite need for the facility. (2) The facility will be directly controlled by the National Health Insurance Association. (3) The operations of the Associations will be improved by the facility and it is not likely to become a financial burden in the future. (4) The facility is of the nature provided for in the National Health Insurance Law, except in unusual cases. (5) It will be completed within the current fiscal year (1948).

The application for a subsidy is submitted by the Association to the prefectural government which forwards it, with appropriate comments, to the Ministry of Welfare. If the Ministry of Welfare approves the application, the Ministry will determine the amount to be awarded and will inform the Association via the prefectural government. Ordinarily no part of the subsidy is paid to the Association until construction is completed, but an exception may be made where it is established that the Association cannot proceed with the construction without a partial advance. (See inclosure #1)

Health Insurance

The number of employers participating in government-managed Health Insurance gradually decreased from a peak of 169,896 in 1942 to 82,227 in June 1946. However, the number of workers insured continued to increase until January 1945 when a high point of 4,958,698 was reached. This difference in trends was explained by the combining of small enterprises into large companies for purposes of war-time efficiency. From January 1945 to June 1946 the number of insured workers followed the decrease in number of industries resulting from bombing, and later, dissolutions due to the termination of the war. However, Ministry of Welfare figures indicate that by November 1947 there had been approximate increases of 7% in insured workers over June 1946. As of November 1947 there were 88,226 employers and 2,404,179 employees participating in government-managed Health Insurance.

SECTION IX

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 March shows 3,430 hospitals with a capacity of 207,571 beds, of which 102,927 were occupied. During this same period, 301,566 out-patients were treated.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 March shows 3,460 hospitals with a capacity of 208,685 beds, of which 96,838 were occupied. During this same period, 313,915 out-patients were treated.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

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- 3 Inclosures: 1. Data for the National Health Insurance.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 27 March 1948.
3. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 3 April 1948.

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DATA FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE
Directly Controlled
Hospital Establishment Committee

Name of locality To Fu Shi Cho Do Ken Ku Son Can		Name of National Health Insurance Society						
Medical Care Facilities Desired	Doctors	Nurses	Pharmacist	Full-time Employees	Others	Total	No. of Beds	Date Starting Construction Late completing Construction
Expenses			No. of Tsubo	Total Price	Per Tsubo	Suggestion of the Governor	Ministry of Welfare Investigation Assessed Amount Reasons	
Land Price Build (Building Price ing (Reconstruction (New Construction				¥	¥		¥	
Medical Equipment Fixtures Miscellaneous Total								
Income		Additional Papers		Decided Subsidy by Ministry of Welfare				
Source of Revenue Government Subsidy City, Town, and Village Subsidy Contributions Borrowed Others Total		Explanation	Building Plan Plan (Surface) Construction Plan Building Permit Installation Permit	Explanation of Borrowed Money Purchasing Agreement Construction Estimate (settled) Method of Construction Explanation of Equipment Photo				
Population No. of Society Members No. of Insured Persons		No. of Qualified Members No. of Insured Persons		No. of Members No. of Insured Persons who will utilize establishment				
Insurance Benefits	Medical Care Expenses per Person per Year	Actual Expense Figures for 1947, Yen, Sen		No. of Doctors Practicing in City, Town or Village		Percentage of Patients		
Reason Medical Facilities are necessary when doctors are already in district.								
Insurance Rates		Rates per Member per year		Class or Type	Maximum Minimum	Year	Yen Yen	Sen Sen
Average of Partial Subsidy		Suggestions Concerning Rates						
Health Facilities		Ordinary Medical Care	Average	Special Hospitalization		Average	Others	Average
Society's present condition and suggestions on future management after this medical facilities are established.		No. of Health Nurses		Non-official Doctors (Shokutaku) Association Doctors		No. of Other Welfare Associations in District		
Remarks								

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 27 MARCH 1948

There were 12,879 cases of communicable disease reported for the thirteenth week, ended 27 March, compared with 12,415 in the preceding week. Data on the 12 acute communicable diseases were not included for two prefectures (Kanagawa and Toyama) compared with six prefectures in the previous week. Two prefectures (Toyama and Oita), compared with seven prefectures last week, did not submit reports on 5 additional diseases: tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, and influenza.

As usual, approximately 95 percent of all cases reported for the seventeen diseases covered in this report were due to tuberculosis (6,017), pneumonia (3,824), measles, (1,714), whooping cough, (555) and influenza (111). Decreases from the preceding week were recorded for pneumonia and whooping cough while increases were shown in tuberculosis, measles and influenza. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population, computed on an annual basis, were: tuberculosis, 402.9 and 368.3 respectively; pneumonia, 256.0 and 266.5; measles, 114.8 and 67.3; whooping cough, 37.2 and 49.3; and influenza, 7.4 and 6.4.

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 658 cases and 82 deaths in the current week compared with 685 cases and 74 deaths in the preceding week.

The reported number of diphtheria cases this week (366) was higher than in the preceding week (325). If all prefectural reports had been received in both weeks, however, it is probable that the reports would have shown a slight decrease currently. The reported number of deaths declined from 41 to 35. The current number of cases was less than half the figure reported in the thirteenth week of 1947 (750) and about a third of the number (987) in the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.5 and 27.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.3 and 2.9.

There were 51 cases and 12 deaths reported for dysentery in the current week. It should be noted that in the previous week there was an error in the report from Iwate. The 20 cases reported there should have been only 2, making the national total 53 instead of 71 as reported. Thus, there has been little change in the amount of dysentery for the past three weeks. The total for the current week was approximately two-thirds of the numbers reported in the corresponding weeks of 1947 (82) and 1946 (74). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.6.

There were 71 cases and 12 deaths reported currently for typhoid fever. Last week's report from Fukui Prefecture has been changed from 37 to 3 cases. This change combined with other small corrections yields a corrected figure for the twelfth week of 83 cases and 15 deaths. Thus, there have really been slight decreases in the incidence of typhoid fever for four consecutive weeks. The current number of cases was approximately 40 percent of the figure reported in the corresponding week of 1947 (173) and less than 8 percent of that for the same week of 1946 (919). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 7.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.9.

A slight increase was recorded in paratyphoid fever cases from 20 previously to 25 this week, while deaths remained the same (1). Nearly 3 times the current number was reported in the thirteenth week of 1947 (67) and in the corresponding week of 1946 the figure (126) was 5 times as high. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.2 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

One case of smallpox was reported (Gifu Prefecture). None was reported last week and no deaths have been reported this year. Notice has been received that the 4 cases reported in Gifu for the week ended 13 March were incorrectly diagnosed. In the thirteenth week of 1947 there were 15 cases and in the same period of 1946, 1,405 cases. The current case rate was 0.1 and the cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever cases declined from 17 to 11 currently. One death was reported this week compared with none previously. All of the cases were in Tokyo, Gifu and Osaka Prefectures. The current figure was approximately the same as in the corresponding week of 1947 (14) but only a fraction of the number (2,489) reported in the same period of the epidemic year 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.2 respectively. Both the corresponding death rates were 0.1.

There were reported 50 cases and 1 death for malaria in the current week compared with 58 cases and no deaths previously. This was only one-fifth the number reported (251) in the thirteenth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 3.7 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (33) were slightly higher than the number shown in last week's report (27) but delayed reports indicate that there was actually a slight decrease. Deaths (1) remained the same. The current figure was 40 percent less than for the same week of 1947 (55) and 25 percent less than in the same week of 1946 (44). The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 3.1 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative death rate, less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined approximately 20 percent. There were 50 cases and 19 deaths reported currently compared with 61 cases and 5 deaths in the preceding week. This was approximately one-third of the number reported in the corresponding week of 1947 (146) and about the same as in the same period of 1946 (45). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 0.7.

There continued to be no suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 5,295 and 52,175; for gonorrhea 6,030 and 58,006, and for chancroid, 1,224 and 11,424. The number of cases of all three diseases was higher than in the preceding week as well as in the thirteenth week of 1947 when there were reported 2,788 cases of syphilis, 4,082 cases of gonorrhea and 801 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 354.5 and 268.7 respectively; for gonorrhea, 403.7 and 298.8; and for chancroid, 82.0 and 58.8.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week ended 27 March 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	28	1	*426	*62	1	-	*37	4
AOMORI	6	-	75	7	-	-	2	-
IWATE	3	-	109	15	1	-	*9	3
MIYAGI	13	1	123	6	3	-	13	-
AKITA	18	2	204	14	-	-	10	1
YAMAGATA	6	-	72	9	3	-	25	1
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	51	3	1	2	5	2
IBARAKI	10	-	100	5	-	-	9	5
TOCHIGI	10	1	125	13	3	-	13	3
GUJA	8	2	109	21	1	-	18	3
SAITAMA	20	3	131	11	2	2	7	3
CHIBA	4	2	50	3	2	2	12	3
TOKYO	30	7	354	57	12	4	96	27
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	130	13	NR	NR	18	7
NIIGATA	23	2	230	26	2	-	94	4
TOYAMA	NR	NR	31	8	NR	NR	2	-
ISHIKAWA	2	1	*96	12	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	-	30	6	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	21	-	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	9	1	145	6	-	-	9	1
Gifu	1	-	33	5	-	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	9	1	85	14	-	-	9	4
AICHI	12	3	172	20	2	-	18	4
SHIGA	6	-	*81	7	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	-	29	1	1	-	3	-
OSAKA	2	-	79	12	-	-	16	5
HYOGO	3	1	*92	11	3	-	*23	3
KARA	9	1	142	21	2	1	15	1
WAKAYAMA	4	-	29	2	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	4	-	35	3	3	-	7	3
SHIMANE	1	-	26	2	1	-	3	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	93	11	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	8	-	87	11	-	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	150	4	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	*91	1	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	2	-	*28	4	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	2	*42	8	-	-	6	1
LOCHI	15	2	166	*25	1	-	9	4
FUKUOKA	-	-	56	4	-	-	1	-
SAGA	18	-	293	23	4	-	23	4
NAGASAKI	6	-	227	13	-	-	3	3
KUMAMOTO	8	-	163	25	1	-	10	2
OITA	1	-	51	3	1	1	3	1
MIYAZAKI	20	1	145	23	-	-	3	12
KAGOSHIMA	5	1	114	10	-	-	6	2
	8	-	125	11	1	-	4	-
TOTAL	366	35	*5246	*571	51	12	*575	120
RATE								
Current	24.5	2.3	27.0	2.9	3.4	0.8	3.0	0.6
Previous	21.8	2.7			4.8	0.8		

See footnotes at end of this table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID				
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
AKITA	2	-	*39	3	1	-	*15	1	
CHIBA	2	1	18	2	-	-	1	1	
CHUGA	2	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	
CHUGA	-	-	17	1	-	-	9	-	
CHUGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
CHUGA	2	-	10	1	-	-	1	-	
CHUGA	1	1	28	5	-	-	4	1	
CHUGA	-	-	34	7	-	-	9	-	
CHUGA	1	-	15	2	-	-	6	-	
CHUGA	1	-	20	3	1	-	8	-	
CHUGA	2	4	36	8	-	-	5	1	
CHUGA	4	1	48	4	-	-	6	-	
CHUGA	8	-	198	24	14	-	132	3	
CHUGA	NR	NR	81	12	NR	NR	31	-	
CHUGA	2	1	46	6	-	-	17	1	
CHUGA	NR	NR	14	1	NR	NR	2	1	
CHUGA	1	-	*8	1	-	-	3	-	
CHUGA	-	-	50	1	1	-	2	-	
CHUGA	1	-	5	-	-	-	8	3	
CHUGA	4	-	16	1	-	-	3	-	
CHUGA	3	2	72	8	-	1	14	1	
CHUGA	4	-	60	5	2	-	19	1	
CHUGA	1	-	41	4	1	-	16	-	
CHUGA	-	-	*53	*4	3	-	*23	*1	
CHUGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	
CHUGA	3	-	28	5	-	-	8	1	
CHUGA	2	-	*43	8	-	-	7	-	
CHUGA	3	-	49	12	-	-	1	-	
CHUGA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	
CHUGA	-	-	30	2	-	-	-	-	
CHUGA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	1	
CHUGA	1	-	20	1	-	-	2	-	
CHUGA	-	-	17	1	-	-	2	-	
CHUGA	7	-	38	4	-	-	8	-	
CHUGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	*5	1	
CHUGA	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	-	
CHUGA	-	-	*15	*7	-	-	6	1	
CHUGA	2	1	22	4	-	-	7	-	
CHUGA	1	-	20	5	-	-	6	-	
CHUGA	3	-	53	6	1	-	13	-	
CHUGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	
CHUGA	2	1	22	5	1	-	2	-	
CHUGA	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	1	
CHUGA	4	-	15	2	-	-	2	-	
CHUGA	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	-	
CHUGA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	71	12	*1352	*173	25	1	*420	*22	
CHUGA	Current	4.8	0.8	7.0	0.9	1.7	0.1	2.2	0.1
CHUGA	Previous	7.1	0.9			1.3	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 March 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
TOKKAI DO	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	3
AKHORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1
INATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
NIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
PIKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOHYO	-	-	1	-	6	-	73	2
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	14	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FIKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SIFU	1	-	*1	-	4	-	*25	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	1	33	3
KYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
HAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOHME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOGHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*15	2
MIYAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	*8	-	11	1	*237	19
RATES								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 March 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	*25	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	34	-	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	10	-	NR	NR	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	*10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	*18	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	*8	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	38	2	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	1	*724	6	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	3.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 March 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	3	-	*169	-	7	-	*65	*9	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	5	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	15	-	1	-	25	2	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	4	-	1	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	2	2	10	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	4	4	30	6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	9	-	2	1	23	5	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	14	-	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	10	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	14	-	115	2	13	6	148	42	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	21	1	NR	NR	37	5	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	1	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	3	2	NR	NR	6	4	NR	NR	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	1	-	18	-	1	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1	14	2	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	48	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	9	-	2	-	*3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	16	-	4	1	14	5	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	21	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	10	1	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	8	-	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	*4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
NOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	1	1	-	13	5	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	*5	-	1	1	6	2	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	10	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	33	1	*610	8	50	19	*586	*138	-	-	-	-
RATE												
Current	2.2	0.1	3.1	0.0	3.3	1.3	3.0	0.7	-	-	-	-
Previous	1.8	0.1			4.1	0.3			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 March 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPI NG COUGH		TUBERCULOS IS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKA ITO	36	*427	44	*566	590	*6201
AOMORI	5	119	-	146	67	1127
IVATE	24	313	8	227	184	2150
MIYAGI	11	*354	10	202	80	1243
AKITA	7	90	15	217	114	1450
YAMAGATA	13	63	3	89	100	1035
FUKUSH IMA	19	107	16	230	130	1434
IBARAKI	12	160	11	158	93	1018
TOCHIGI	6	101	41	302	91	959
GUMMA	21	*115	6	*263	54	*775
SA ITAMA	1	16	3	148	165	1119
CH IBA	2	6	10	95	140	975
TOKYO	30	136	49	614	349	6483
KANAGAWA	3	24	33	474	233	3117
NIIGATA	30	*308	26	*505	213	*2316
TOYAMA	NR	179	NR	439	NR	1273
ISH IKAWA	7	61	24	*259	114	*1366
FUKUI	12	212	4	80	34	391
YAMANASHI	38	52	-	94	42	465
NAGANO	51	328	20	290	29	1723
GIFU	81	578	11	113	81	1082
SHIZUOKA	20	203	8	173	184	1654
A ICHI	26	157	15	146	241	2487
MIE	85	*480	5	*173	59	*781
SHIGA	58	230	1	118	56	571
KYOTO	29	152	7	112	165	1459
OSAKA	14	99	11	98	427	3556
HYOGO	46	187	6	91	75	1326
NARA	1	3	-	7	60	433
WAKAYAMA	9	73	2	84	50	567
TOTTORI	24	256	-	28	73	843
SHIMANE	1	*71	14	*324	161	*1548
OKAYAMA	102	*549	8	*199	97	* 931
HIROSH IMA	141	933	15	254	324	2842
YAMAGUCHI	15	138	4	92	58	809
TOKUSH IMA	126	*608	3	*68	47	*794
KAGAWA	122	852	6	64	35	546
EH IME	263	1775	24	255	167	2345
KOCHI	97	1238	9	119	52	693
FUKUOKA	61	234	50	819	403	4656
SAGA	17	78	12	225	73	859
NAGASAKI	7	172	7	203	121	1245
KUMAMOTO	18	203	10	167	63	762
OTTA	NR	61	NR	115	NR	684
MIYAZAKI	3	219	2	39	68	771
KAGOSH IMA	20	352	2	180	55	636
TOTAL	1714	*13072	555	*9664	6017	*71500

RATE						
Current	114.8	67.3	37.2	49.8	402.9	368.3
Previous	83.5		40.5		397.8	

See footnotes at end of this table.

Weekly Report - 27 March 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	321	*3650	12	*96
AOMORI	20	*739	-	8
IWATE	72	793	-	2
MIYAGI	31	*1017	1	3
AKITA	52	730	-	-
YAMAGATA	41	487	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	103	1319	11	12
IBARAKI	140	2052	-	-
TOCHIGI	110	991	-	31
GUMMA	93	*1134	3	18
SAITAMA	61	943	10	48
CHIBA	61	533	-	-
TOKYO	278	2775	8	61
KANAGAWA	161	1905	3	35
NIIGATA	180	*1769	6	16
TOYAMA	NR	1263	NR	14
ISHIKAWA	67	*1039	2	18
FUKUI	14	313	-	28
YAMANASHI	19	391	-	14
NAGANO	119	1210	-	10
GIFU	73	1306	18	27
SHIZUOKA	75	1335	-	10
AICHI	101	1567	-	*29
MIE	75	*1070	-	*3
SHIGA	39	585	3	9
KYOTO	56	639	1	10
OSAKA	67	981	6	35
HYOGO	36	601	-	4
NAIJA	14	266	-	1
WAKAYAMA	73	1397	-	56
TOTTORI	48	428	-	3
SHIMANE	90	*1578	8	*31
OKAYAMA	72	*699	-	15
HIROSHIMA	157	1583	12	110
YAMAGUCHI	35	686	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	117	*1260	-	*34
KAGAWA	56	590	-	8
EHIME	191	*2529	-	124
KOCHI	69	915	-	4
FUKUOKA	161	2332	7	217
SAGA	67	1132	-	9
NAGASAKI	61	907	-	*1
KUMAMOTO	67	773	-	18
OITA	NR	420	NR	69
MIYAZAKI	26	390	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	55	722	-	3
TOTAL	3824	*51744	111	*1245
RATE				
Current	256.0	266.5	7.4	6.4
Previous	258.6		5.0	

See footnotes at end of this table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks		
	27 Mar 1948	29 Mar 1947	30 Mar 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	366	780	987	5246	9123	16426
Dysentery	51	82	74	575	815	637
Typhoid	71	173	919	1352	2745	10155
Paratyphoid	25	67	126	420	643	1233
Smallpox	1	15	1405	8	183	10839
Typhus Fever	11	14	2489	237	500	12743
Malaria	50	251	NA	724	2243	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	33	55	44	610	584	433
Epidemic Meningitis	50	146	45	586	1077	393
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	35	66	72	571	910	1726
Dysentery	12	12	8	120	181	266
Typhoid	12	18	112	173	357	1457
Paratyphoid	1	7	6	22	42	68
Smallpox	-	2	177	-	20	1230
Typhus Fever	1	1	256	19	35	930
Malaria	1	-	NA	6	9	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	8	15	40
Epidemic Meningitis	19	44	10	138	287	89
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS 1946, 1947, and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates for First 13 Weeks		
	27 Mar 1948	29 Mar 1947	30 Mar 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	24.5	52.1	68.3	27.0	46.9	87.5
Dysentery	3.4	5.5	5.1	3.0	4.2	3.4
Typhoid	4.8	11.6	63.6	7.0	14.1	54.1
Paratyphoid	1.7	4.5	8.7	2.2	3.3	6.6
Smallpox	0.1	1.0	97.3	0.0	0.9	57.7
Typhus Fever	0.7	0.9	172.4	1.2	2.6	67.9
Malaria	3.3	16.8	NA	3.7	11.5	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2.2	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3
Epidemic Meningitis	3.3	9.8	3.1	3.0	5.5	2.1
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.3	4.4	5.0	2.9	4.7	9.2
Dysentery	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4
Typhoid	0.8	1.2	7.8	0.9	1.8	7.8
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	0.1	12.3	-	0.1	6.6
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	17.7	0.1	0.2	5.0
Malaria	0.1	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.5
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 27 MARCH 1948

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total Cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	22	*295	257	*2512	135	*1484
AOMORI	11	152	65	854	48	557
IWATE	4	30	30	223	28	327
MIYAGI	14	132	51	653	72	450
AKITA	8	78	116	882	211	939
YAMAGATA	1	23	20	271	67	538
FUKUSHIMA	18	132	78	808	49	652
IBARAKI	26	183	118	837	106	832
TOCHIGI	5	137	50	794	100	1088
GUMMA	7	53	29	*553	28	*552
SAITAMA	4	88	41	516	49	487
CHIBA	168	513	662	2305	529	2156
TOKYO	39	624	265	3261	230	5063
KANAGAWA	75	693	418	3503	246	2336
NIIGATA	15	*176	82	*934	130	*969
TOYAMA	4	87	44	681	55	741
ISHIKAWA	1	*135	24	*647	13	*492
FUKUI	4	50	43	378	40	425
YAMANASHI	5	57	48	429	35	292
NAGANO	7	111	198	2540	135	1825
GIFU	30	157	91	864	46	524
SHIZUOKA	16	167	139	1071	153	1262
AICHI	326	1856	810	5096	740	3817
MIE	17	*214	42	*754	71	*909
SHIGA	5	171	20	377	29	414
KYOTO	49	593	171	*2378	243	*2111
OSAKA	55	642	312	2410	248	2813
HYOGO	NR	620	NR	2885	NR	3787
NARA	14	172	35	497	41	504
WAKAYAMA	42	318	127	1230	136	938
TOTTORI	11	83	49	607	38	481
SHIMANE	3	43	17	295	24	278
OKAYAMA	21	334	125	1384	93	1187
HIROSHIMA	44	408	220	1806	153	1284
YAMAGUCHI	44	171	318	1260	284	1005
TOKUSHIMA	2	63	23	409	17	391
KAGAWA	9	*131	14	*313	27	*364
EHIME	-	99	29	642	21	617
KOCHI	3	52	30	401	20	272
FUKUOKA	52	788	388	4043	253	2916
SAGA	6	99	110	1075	75	756
NAGASAKI	19	214	140	1508	126	1085
KUMAMOTO	8	90	114	1052	91	856
OITA	5	88	44	755	38	419
MIYAZAKI	5	55	23	473	22	235
KAGOSHIMA	NR	*47	NR	2840	NR	*645
TOTAL	1224	*11424	6030	*58006	5295	*52175

RATE						
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	82.0	58.8	403.7	298.8	354.5	268.7
	70.2		348.2		322.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks		
	27 Mar 1948	29 Mar 1947	30 Mar 1946	1948	1947	1946
Number						
Chancroid	1224	801	549	11424	10482	4850
Gonorrhea	6030	4082	2130	58006	45042	21317
Syphilis	5295	2788	1037	52175	29935	11740
Rates						
Chancroid	82.0	53.5	38.0	58.8	53.9	25.8
Gonorrhea	403.7	272.9	147.5	298.8	231.6	113.5
Syphilis	354.5	186.4	71.8	268.7	153.9	62.5

- NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 3 APRIL 1948

In the fourteenth week ended 3 April 1948 there were reported 10,839 cases of communicable disease compared with 12,879 in the preceding week. Three prefectures (compared with two last week) failed to submit reports on the 12 acute communicable diseases. These were Ishikawa, Aichi, and Kagoshima. Six prefectures (compared with two previously) did not report on five additional diseases: tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. These prefectures were Miyagi, Niigata, Fukui, Aichi, Okayama and Kagoshima.

Approximately 95 percent of all cases reported for the seventeen diseases covered in this report were due to tuberculosis (5,317), pneumonia (3,023), measles (1,316), whooping cough (472) and influenza (124). Decreases from the levels of the preceding week were recorded for all these diseases except influenza. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum for each of these diseases were: tuberculosis, 356.0 and 369.1 respectively; pneumonia, 202.4 and 263.3; measles, 88.1 and 69.0; whooping cough, 31.6 and 48.8; influenza, 8.3 and 6.6.

The remaining twelve diseases accounted for 587 cases and 62 deaths compared with 658 cases and 82 deaths in the previous week.

Diphtheria cases declined more than 15 percent, from 366 to 304 currently while deaths dropped from 35 to 22. As usual, the number this week was less than half that reported in the corresponding period of 1947 (701) and about a third of the number (906) in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.4 and 26.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 2.8.

Dysentery decreased for the fourth consecutive week. There were 39 cases and 11 deaths reported this week compared with 51 cases and 12 deaths last week. This was approximately 60 percent of the numbers reported in the corresponding weeks of 1947 (68) and 1946 (62). The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.6.

Typhoid fever declined for the fifth consecutive week. The current number of cases (63) was approximately 11 percent less than previously (71) while deaths declined from 12 to 10. The number (162) in the fourteenth week of 1947 was two and a half times the current figure and in 1946 it was more than 12 times as great (785). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases declined from 25 to 21. Deaths (1) remained the same. The current number was 25 percent less than that of the corresponding week of 1947 (28) and 80 percent less than in the same period of 1946 (105). The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.1 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

No smallpox was reported this week compared with one case previously. No deaths have been reported this year. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 4 and 1,219 cases respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 3 April 1948 was less than 0.1.

There were 7 cases and 1 death reported for typhus fever currently compared with 11 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. Last year there were 19 cases recorded in the fourteenth week and in the epidemic year of 1946 there were 2,334 cases in the same period. The current case rate (0.5) was less than half the cumulative rate (1.2). Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Malaria (53 cases and no deaths) remained about the same as previously (50 cases and 1 death). More than 3 times the current number was reported in the same week of 1947 (171). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (51) were more than 50 percent higher than in the preceding week but no deaths were reported compared with one previously. The current figure was higher than that for the same week of 1947 (38) but about the same as in 1946 (53). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 3.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis (49 cases and 17 deaths) remained about the same as in the preceding week (50 cases and 18 deaths). This was only one-third the number of cases reported in the fourteenth week of 1947 (158) but about the same as in the corresponding week of 1946 (45). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.8.

There continued to be no suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 5,811 and 58,237 respectively; for gonorrhea, 6,104 and 64,174; and for chancroid, 1,070 and 12,501. Increases over the preceding week were recorded for syphilis and gonorrhea but chancroid declined. The reported incidence of all three diseases was higher than in the same week of 1947 when there were 2,606 cases of syphilis, 3,432 cases of gonorrhea and 747 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases were: syphilis, 389.1 and 278.5; gonorrhea, 408.7 and 306.9; and for chancroid, 71.6 and 59.8.

IN 1948 THE WEEK ENDING 3 APRIL 1948
DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE TO PUBLIC HEALTH

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ending 27 March 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
HOKKAIDO	102	34.6	787	267.0	483	163.9
AOMORI	46	51.0	295	326.8	172	190.5
IWATE	11	11.4	83	86.0	127	131.6
MIYAGI	37	30.9	221	184.5	184	153.6
AKITA	32	33.3	342	355.5	462	480.3
YAMAGATA	9	8.8	98	95.9	233	227.9
FUKUSHIMA	44	28.9	303	198.8	234	153.5
IBARAKI	87	56.5	409	265.5	397	257.8
TOCHIGI	35	29.8	286	243.7	445	379.2
GUMMA	26	21.6	156	129.7	194	161.2
SAITAMA	22	13.7	218	135.7	200	124.5
CHIBA	415	256.7	1668	1031.9	1340	829.0
TOKYO	202	52.8	965	252.4	1370	358.3
KANAGAWA	218	128.5	1243	732.6	763	449.7
NIIGATA	59	31.9	300	162.2	460	248.6
TOYAMA	24	32.0	202	269.7	241	321.8
ISHIKAWA	33	46.5	195	274.9	144	203.0
FUKUI	16	28.8	133	239.4	149	268.2
YAMANASHI	14	22.7	144	233.2	102	165.2
NAGANO	33	20.9	830	526.8	575	364.9
GIFU	63	55.1	301	263.4	184	161.0
SHIZUOKA	58	32.2	457	253.9	512	284.5
AICHI	1043	436.5	2678	1120.8	2482	1038.8
MIE	65	60.0	179	165.2	300	276.9
SHIGA	46	70.1	103	156.9	119	181.3
KYOTO	187	140.6	668	502.2	799	600.6
OSAKA	182	71.3	776	301.8	986	386.4
HYOGO	214	91.5	1028	439.7	1602	685.2
NARA	67	112.3	217	363.7	184	308.4
WAKAYAMA	147	200.2	491	668.5	519	706.7
TOTTORI	42	93.4	234	520.5	188	418.2
SHIMANE	10	14.6	77	112.5	101	147.6
OKAYAMA	117	94.4	598	482.6	420	339.0
HIROSHIMA	150	97.5	693	450.3	501	325.5
YAMAGUCHI	88	77.7	721	636.9	581	513.3
TOKUSHIMA	11	16.8	143	218.8	120	183.6
KAGAWA	38	54.1	88	125.3	144	205.1
EHIME	36	32.4	226	203.3	203	182.6
KOCHI	21	32.4	157	241.9	121	186.4
FUKUOKA	247	101.6	1283	527.8	1125	462.8
SAGA	29	41.3	359	511.6	290	413.2
NAGASAKI	57	48.7	500	426.8	385	328.7
KUMAMOTO	33	24.4	418	309.1	298	220.4
OITA	38	40.3	227	240.5	179	189.7
MIYAZAKI	15	19.1	155	197.6	88	112.2
KAGOSHIMA	9	6.7	179	134.0	164	122.7
* Mar 1948	4478	75.0	21828	365.4	20870	349.3
* Feb 1948	3492	58.5	17932	300.2	17049	285.4
** Mar 1947	4240	56.7	18980	253.8	13410	179.3

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to 4 and 5 week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a 4 week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a 5 week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947 and the 1948 rates are based upon the enumerated population 1 October 1947.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

